Borough of Dartford

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1950

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BOROUGH OF DARTFORD

Annual Report for 1950 *of the Medical Officer of Health*

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,
of the Borough of Dartford.

September, 1951.

Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on public health and sanitary conditions in the Borough of Dartford for the year 1950.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS. Those statements in the account of social conditions which are not backed by figures should be regarded as guesses. The purpose of attempting to give such an account to members of a Council who already know their town intimately is to give a reminder that "social conditions" have a relation to health and that citizens are the units of the statistics which follow.

LIMITATIONS. Some of the data which concern a population of our size are represented by small numbers, for example, the pneumonia deaths (9), the infant deaths (10), or the polio cases (14); in numbers of this size chance plays a considerable part in their formation and conclusions based upon them are therefore unreliable.

As the only statistical method used is unrefined arithmetic its deductions may be naïve. Nevertheless, the purpose of this report is to record the facts and by unrestrained discussion take the interest in them that is their due.

POPULATION. For the first time since 1945 the estimate of the population has fallen; the figure for 1950 is 140 below the previous year. The excess of births over deaths during the interval between the mid-year estimates was about 250 and so the movement away from the Borough must be represented by the figure 390. With an institutional population of 3,300 inside the Borough and a similar figure immediately outside, such a drop in population could be brought about by a mere administrative measure and seems insignificant.

BIRTHS. The number of births was 60 below the figure for the previous year. Since the peak year of 1947 there has been a gradual decline and 1950 is the second year in succession in which our birth rate has been below that of England and Wales. The figures since 1945 are as follows: —

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Births	581	729	816	722	656	594
Birth rate	16.9	19.7	21.5	18.1	16.2	14.0
Birth rate (England and Wales)	16.1	19.1	20.5	17.9	16.7	15.8

The cause for that part of the decline which is in step with the national trend can be explained by the fact that in the immediate post-war years the births were augmented by early marriages, which borrowed births from the future, and by births which had been postponed during war years which paid a debt from the past. A similar phenomenon occurred after World War I. For that part of the decline which has taken us below the rate for England and Wales in 1949 and 1950 (an inferior relationship which last appeared in 1936) we must look for some local explanation. The age constitution of the Borough's population may offer this. The comparability factor which is given to allow comparison of the local birth rate with that of England and Wales bases the adjustment on the number of women between 18 and 44 years of age. Most of the child-bearing, however, is done by women aged 25 to 29 and the 1947 age constitution of the Borough population showed a smaller fraction of the young population coming into this age group than existed in the England and Wales figure. It seems, therefore, that the decline in birth rate to one below the figure for England and Wales is apparent rather than real and is due to adjustment taking insufficient notice of the more productive fraction of the child-bearing population.

If the annual number of births in 1950, namely 327 males and 267 females, were maintained for several future decades and the expectation of life at birth were to remain at 66 years for males and 71 years for females (England and Wales figures for 1949), then the future population of the Borough would consist of 21,500 males and 18,900 females; the population in 1951 by sex is 19,317 males and 21,227 females, so that apart from a change in sex and age distribution numbers would remain much the same.

The sex ratio of the 1950 births, 1,220 males to 1,000 females, was large. The ratio for England and Wales in 1950 was 1,060 males to 1,000 females. In 1947 there were more female births assigned to the Borough than males, a ratio of 950 males to 1,000 females. This subject will be discussed below.

The illegitimacy rate was 40 per 1,000 live births, *i.e.* below the rate for England and Wales, as in former years—in 1950 by 9 per 1,000. This rate, however, does not complete the estimate of infants born to the risks of modified welcome—4·5% of all legitimate maternities in England and Wales in 1949 were confined within 6½ months of marriage and in first maternities this percentage was about trebled.

550 of the births assigned to the Borough occurred in the Borough and consequently we have details of these. Perusal shows that 80% were confined in Hospital, compared with 66% in 1948. There were 8 sets of twins. The distribution of the births amongst the occupational groups was as follows: —

	Dartford Borough. Mothers of 1950 births classified by occupation of husbands.	England & Wales, 1931. Married women classified by husbands' occupation.
I. Professional workers, etc. ...	2.7%	2.7%
II. Employers, teachers, etc ...	17.6%	16.1%
III. Skilled artizans, fitters, lorry drivers, etc.	59.8%	48.2%
IV. Agricultural labourers, horse drivers, etc.	7.3%	16.7%
V. Unskilled labourers, etc. ...	12.6%	16.3%
	100.0	100 0

The recent report of the Royal Commission on Population raised the question of whether our advancement towards equality of opportunity would result in the most intelligent and responsible-minded individuals failing to reproduce themselves through entry into Group I, notable for its small families, and whether this would lead to a decline in the average level of intelligence. The above figures, for what they are worth, suggest that in the Borough each occupational group is giving its due share to the future population.

DEATHS. There were 31 more deaths in 1950 than in the previous year and the crude death rate adjusted by the comparability factor has increased from 9·1 in 1949 to 9·9 in 1950. The figure, as formerly, compares well with the 1950 England and Wales rate of 11·6. The rates for the past five years were: —

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Borough	9.9	10.3	8.7	9.1	9.9
England and Wales	11.5	12.0	10.8	11.7	11.6

As 1950 is the third year in succession in which the Borough death rate has increased, it should be explained that while adjustment is made to compare with the current age structure of the population of England and Wales, no adjustment on age is made here to allow comparison with past populations. Man is mortal and low death rates in the past meant deaths postponed but not avoided. Thus greater numbers have entered the old age groups and while death rates for each age group may continue to decline, the increasing numbers in old age groups, which have the higher death rates, means that the general rate may increase.

The quarterly distribution of the 390 deaths was 122, 81, 89 and 98 for the first, second, third and fourth quarters respectively. The sex distribution showed 28 more deaths among males than among females in spite of the greater number of females in the population. Of all deaths, 66% occurred at the age of 65 or over and 37% occurred at the age of 75 or over. 22 males and 25 females aged 75 years or over died in hospital.

CAUSES OF DEATH. The local classification of deaths is compiled to show the distribution of deaths by age. Using this, the following table shows the main causes of death at four periods of life: —

	All Ages.	Under 55	55—74	75+
All causes of death ...	390	77	168	145
Diseases of heart and circulatory system ...	157 (40%)	12 (16%)	67 (40%)	78 (54%)
Cancer	69 (18%)	13 (17%)	38 (22%)	18 (12%)
Vascular lesions, nervous system ...	48 (12%)	6 (8%)	21 (13%)	21 (15%)
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases	37 (10%)	7 (9%)	18 (11%)	12 (8%)

The figures show an increased percentage in diseases of heart and a decrease in cancer in extreme old age. There may, however, be over emphasis on heart disease as where alternatives are given "old age" is ignored as a cause of death and the death is classified to the terminal event which usually refers to the heart. For all ages the main causes show about the same percentages and the same order of frequency as for England and Wales.

Death rates for cancer of the lung and tuberculosis were the same as England and Wales. Coronary disease gave a rate of 1·38 compared with 1·25 and pneumonia 0·22 compared with 0·42 for England and Wales.

DATA RELATING TO THE WELFARE OF MOTHERS AND NEWBORN. There were no deaths from causes related to pregnancy or childbirth registered in 1950, compared with 4 in 1949. Stillbirths were 8, compared with 13 in 1949. Deaths in the first month of life were 3, compared with 14. The combination of low death rates concerning pregancy and the new-born child are the best that have been recorded in the Borough and provide rates well below those of England and Wales.

The large sex ratio can also be interpreted (by use of an unaccepted theory) in a way which adds evidence of the safety of the unborn and new-born infant of 1950. More males are conceived than females, but being more fragile are more likely to die in the womb or at birth (of our 1950 stillbirths and infant deaths 16 out of 18 were male). Thus the proportion of males to females in the live births measures the quality of the environment of the unborn infant and our large ratio of 1950 points to good maternal care.

Factors which may explain the low death rates in this sphere are (*a*) lower birth rate in 1950 causing less pressure on the midwifery services, (*b*) greater proportion of confinements in hospital, (*c*) chance.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE. The infant deaths numbered 10, compared with 18 in 1949. The diminution was due to the large decrease of deaths in the first month of infant life. In the remaining 11 months there were 7 deaths compared with 4 in 1949. Of these 3 due to pneumonia and 1 due to gastro enteritis can be considered as matters of child care and environment, the remaining 3 were due to congenital causes.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA. The significance of the poor Fluorine content of our water supply is that 1 to 2 parts per million of this element would bestow upon the teeth of young water consumers some protection against decay. In regard to our water, therefore, the question arises as to whether Fluorine should be added before it goes into supply.

A summary of the work of the Council's Sanitary Inspectors is included below in the report of the Council's Chief Sanitary Inspector.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE. Virus diseases made the year 1950 a notable one. Chicken-pox notifications were more numerous than any previous year, the bulk occurring in the Spring. Poliomyelitis began in the Summer and the number, 14, almost equalled the highest annual figure of 16, of the previous year. In Autumn measles notifications in large numbers began to be received. At Christmas contacts of Brighton's small-pox were holidaying in the Borough and vicinity (under surveillance a week later) and the year went out with the arrival of influenza from the North.

Measles appeared in November in Priory Ward among the children of Temple Hill Housing Estate and possibly gaining momentum from their mass susceptibility, spread thence through the Borough and this part of North-West Kent. The epidemic continued well into the new year and the notifications in 1950 exceeded those in any year since 1922. There were no deaths and, so far as I know (absence of clinical contact prevents a precise statement), the disease maintained the mild nature it has assumed in recent years.

Whooping cough. The whooping cough notifications received were less than half the number in the previous year, *i.e.* 49, compared with 104. There were no deaths. England and Wales had a notification rate three times that of the Borough.

Pneumonia. 14 notifications with 9 deaths illustrates what is well known, namely, that this disease is badly notified. Modern drugs prevent the disease reaching the severity which was the rule thirty year ago when the regulations were devised and this seems to cause notification to be overlooked.

Tuberculosis. In view of the fact that almost 10,000 persons were examined by mass radiography, the number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis received (68) was surprisingly similar to that of previous post-war years (54, 67, 57, 50). The explanation is that not all the 10,000 persons X-rayed were residents of the Borough and of those showing tuberculosis invasion only a few showed this to be advancing.

CONTROL OVER SOME INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Diphtheria. Primary immunisation against diphtheria in the 5—14 years age group were well down on the previous year owing to the absence of mass immunisation in the schools. This is the third year in succession in which no case of diphtheria has occurred (notifications for the year 1938 were 75).

Small-pox. 231 infants born in 1950 were vaccinated. 594 were born in that year and, as the average age of infant at vaccination is 4½ months, only those born in the first 7½ months of the year would be available for vaccination. Those available were therefore about 594 x 7½/12 = 371. 231 infants vaccinated out of a possible 371 represents an infant acceptance rate of 62% which, compared with the 27% for England and Wales in 1949, is almost excellent—it needs to be in view of our proximity to the Port of London.

EMPLOYED PERSONS SICKNESS. Considerable attention in this report has been devoted to the numbers and causes of death, and in parts the account seems more of a post-mortem than an account of the community's health. Causes of death show us the way in which the departed were taken from us, but concerning their health during life they tell us little. We require to know more of the health of the living and how to put such knowledge to effective use, but to acquire these assets on a local scale is more difficult and time-consuming than at first seems apparent. It is true that we have figures of notifiable diseases, but these are only a fragment of the picture. Causes of sickness and the state of health of the non-sick during the year under review are therefore notable omissions from this report and as a token of a long term ambition to fill this gap, the mere figures for claims for sickness benefit in 1950 have been given. One thing these do show is the effect of the influenza outbreak at the turn of the year.

RETIREMENT OF DR. FARTHING. After serving this Council for 36 years, Dr. Farthing retired from the appointment of Medical Officer of Health in May, 1950. On behalf of the staff and myself, I would like to take this opportunity of wishing him every happiness in his retirement.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and encouragement during the year under review and the staff of the Public Health Department for their willingness and co-operation.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HUDSON,
Acting Medical Officer of Health.

Several statements in this report owe their origin to official and unofficial publications and these are available for consultation.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (acres)	4,234
Population (Registrar-General's estimated mid-year Home Population)	40,440
Population (Census, 1931)	28,928
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1950, according to Rate Books)	10,700
Rateable Value	£326,395
Sum represented by 1d. rate	£1,323

The acreage of the Borough extends from the Thames in the north, to the Maidstone trunk road in the south-west—a stretch of 6 miles—the greatest breadth of two miles being in the centre. The northern third consists largely of reclaimed marshland and its population is mainly that of Joyce Green Hospital. The south-western third consists of heath and woodland and its population is in and around Bexley Mental Hospital. The central third contains the town which is traversed south to north by the valley of the river Darent and east to west by rail and road.

Time and space have arranged the ten thousand dwellings in four concentric layers. In the valley at the centre is what remains of the ancient market town and around this are cottages built in the 1840's. Further out on higher ground are the dwellings of the 1890's mostly terraced, and outside these is an extensive arc of 5-roomed thrift-bought houses of inter-world-war years.

Judged by their bricks and mortar a dozen or so houses might be termed "well-to-do" and similarly judged a few dozen might be termed "slums." Numerous dwellings are biologically overcrowded and some two thousand families await re-housing.

Two thousand of the modern houses are Council owned and these form two estates, one of which is mature, having housed a generation and the other new containing post-war priority groups.

The industries, mostly old and established, consist of engineering, manufacture of drugs and chemicals, paper making, flour milling and hospitals. Being near the Port of London a few earn their livelihood at sea. There has always been a good record of employment and in recent years the demand for labour has tempted mothers into day-work away from home.

The bulk of the community find their livelihood in or around the town, which results in a stable population and, with the exception of those in the professional occupations, most live their whole lives around the place of their birth. The age constitution therefore contains neither an excess of those in their prime nor a preponderence of the aged. Similarly the proportion of each occupational class is akin to that found in large industry, skilled and unskilled artisans forming a large majority.

Except for cases of neglect clothing is adequate and a diet sufficient in quantity and quality is available for all. Problem families are few enough to be known individually.

There are sixteen active centres of religious expression. Boy scouts, girl guides and Sunday schools persevere in their influence. Most voluntary welfare societies have their local detachment quietly at work. Cultural activities receive worthwhile support.

The open spaces are adequate for the provision of air and beauty, and an agricultural countryside lies beyond. Playing fields are too few to meet requirements.

There are two cinemas and one live theatre. The mail for football pools demands a special weekly delivery. There are 43 houses licensed to sell intoxicating liquor on the premises.

For the future, the Greater London Plan recommends re-construction of the town rather than expansion. Access to Essex is envisaged by the Dartford-Purfleet tunnel.

Number of unemployed December 31st, 1950	179
Number of children helped by N.S.P.C.C. in 1950	95
Percentage uptake of welfare vitamin preparations	30
Milk. Designated, *i.e.* T.T., Pasteurised or Sterilized	
Air. Quick settling chalk-clay dust pollution.	

Last estimate of sex and age distribution of Civilian Population (1947, Registrar General): —

	Persons.	Per 1,000 at all ages. Dartford Borough.	England and Wales.
0—4	3,268	83	85
5—14	5,439	139	134
15—24	4,615	118	123
25—34	6,077	153	151
35—44	6,683	169	159
45—54	5,298	135	133
55—64	3,903	99	106
65—74	2,748	70	74
75—84	1,140	29	30
85 and over	179	5	5
All ages	39,350	1,000	1,000
Females aged 18—44 ...	8,404	214	208

Comparability factors based on age and sex distribution: —

For births ...	0.96	For deaths ...	1.02

The crude birth or death rate of any local area multiplied by its comparability factor makes it comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales and with that for another local area which has been adjusted by its own comparability factor.

Approximate 1951 distribution of the population of the Borough amongst the wards and hospitals is as follows: —

Heath Ward	8,600
Priory Ward	8,000
Highfield Ward	6,400
Brent Ward	6,100
Town Ward	4,300
St. Alban's Ward	3,800
	37,200
Hospitals	3,300
	40,500

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1950.

Live Births.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Legitimate	313	257	570
Illegitimate	14	10	24
	327	267	594

Crude live birth rate per 1,000 home population	14.6
Birth rate adjusted for age and sex by comparability factor	14.0
Crude birth rate England and Wales	15.8

Still Births.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Legitimate	7	1	8
Illegitimate	0	0	0

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	13.3
Still birth rate England and Wales (live and still) births	22.7

Deaths from All Causes.

Males.	Females.	Total
209	181	390

Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated home population	9.7
Death rate adjusted for age and sex by comparability factor	9.9
Crude death rate England and Wales	11.6

Deaths from Puerperal Causes	0
Death rate from puerperal causes England and Wales per 1,000 live and still births	0.86

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Legitimate	9	1	10
Illegitimate	0	0	0

Death rate per 1,000 live births	16.8
Death rate per 1,000 live births, London South-Eastern Region	23.9
Death rate per 1,000 live births, England and Wales	29.8

One death from pneumonia and one from congenital causes were twins from separate families. In the pneumonia cases the maximum interval between diagnosis and death was 2 days. The gastro-enteritis case was a bottle-fed baby living in overcrowded conditions Apart from one death from pneumonia, all deaths occurred in hospital.

Causes of Death.	Number.	Ages at Death.
Pneumonia	3	4 months, 4 months, 9 months.
Congenital causes	3	4 days, 2 months, 5 months.
Prematurity	1	11 hours.
Injury at birth	1	15 minutes.
Gastro-enteritis	1	1 month.
Cerebral palsy	1	2 months.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO SEX.

Registrar General's Return.

	Male.	Female.	Persons.	
All causes	209	181	390	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	9	5	14	
Tuberculosis, other	1	0	1	
Syphilitic disease	4	0	4	
Diphtheria	0	0	0	
Whooping cough	0	0	0	
Meningococcal infections	0	0	0	
Acute poliomyelitis	0	0	0	
Measles	0	0	0	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	3	7	
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	10	2	12	
Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	3	4	70
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	3	3	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	26	18	44	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	3	6	
Diabetes	0	0	0	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	28	44	44
Coronary disease, angina	36	20	56	
Hypertension with heart disease	6	10	16	158
Other heart disease	30	42	72	
Other circulatory disease	5	9	14	
Influenza	2	2	4	
Pneumonia	5	4	9	
Bronchitis	10	12	22	40
Other diseases of respiratory system	7	2	9	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	0	2	
Gatstritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	5	0	5	
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	2	5	
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	0	2	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0	
Congenital malformations	1	3	4	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	9	25	
Motor vehicle accidents	1	0	1	
All other accidents	1	0	1	
Suicide	3	1	4	
Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0	

GLOSSARY.

TUBERCULOSIS. An invasion by the organism of tuberculosis. When the invasion progresses the result is a rotting of the affected part. When invasion is resisted the healing results in scarring.

TUBERCULOSIS RESPIRATORY. This process affecting lungs, lung covering, windpipes, throat and nose.

TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER. The same process affecting coverings of brain and spinal cord, intestines, bones, joints, skin, kidneys, bladder, etc.

SYPHILITIC DISEASE. Results, early and late of invasion by the organism of syphilis; includes syphilis at birth, and late effects damaging heart, arteries, nerves and brain.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION. Invasion by the organism of "cerebro-spinal fever" whose most common result is inflammation of the coverings of the brain and spinal cord (meningitis).

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS. A virus disease which the public are encouraged to call "Polio" instead of by the old name of infantile paralysis. Not confined to infants and need not result in paralysis.

OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES. Includes anthrax, tetanus, gonorrhoea, typhoid fever, food poisoning by bacteria, relapsing fever, typhus, small pox, cholera, malaria, worm diseases, scarlet fever, erysipelas, the dysenteries and other "germ" diseases.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASM A growth whose increase continues indefinitely and gives birth to secondary growths which behave similarly. "Cancer." When found early in accessible parts can be cured by removal.

BRONCHUS. Lower windpipe. UTERUS. Womb.

LEUKAEMIA. The above malignant process occurring in the white blood cells.

VASCULAR LESIONS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM. Apoplexy; stroke; seizure; burst blood vessel in brain.

CORONARY DISEASE, ANGINA. Deprivation of the muscle of the heart of its blood supply on account of disease in its arteries.

HYPERTENSION. High blood pressure.

OTHER HEART DISEASES. Includes valvular disease, rheumatic and non-rheumatic; dropsy, due to heart failure; heart block; degeneration of the heart

OTHER CIRCULATORY DISEASE. High blood pressure without heart disease; hardening of arteries; ballooning of arteries; closure of arteries; inflammation of veins; blocking of arteries to lungs.

NEPHRITIS AND NEPHROSIS. Inflammation of kidneys. Dropsy due to Bright's disease.

HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE. Obstruction to the outflow of urine from the bladder in the male due to enlargement of the gland encircling its outlet.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS Defects present at birth; monstrosities, uncovered brains and spinal cords, defects in formation of heart, incomplete intestines; and others.

OTHER DEFINED AND ILL-DEFINED DISEASES. All other causes of death not provided for elsewhere in the list.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO AGE.

Compiled Locally.

	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 1 year	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65—75	75+	All Ages	
All causes	3	7	2	—	3	5	12	14	31	57	111	145	390	
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	3	2	—	—	14	
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	8	
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	1	2	12	
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	69
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	4	20	10	42	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	6	
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vascular lesions, nervous system	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	16	21	48	48
Coronary disease, angina ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	9	24	17	55	
Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	8	15	
Other heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	14	46	69	157
Other circulatory disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	4	7	18	
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	
Pneumonia	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	11	
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	6	6	19	37
Other diseases, respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	7	
Ulcer stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	
Nephritis, nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Congenital malformation ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	1	3	6	10	29	
Motor vehicle accidents ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
All other accidents	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

CAUSES OF DEATHS AT AGES 75 YEARS AND OVER.

		Male.					Females.				
	Persons	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95+	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95+
All causes	145	32	19	5	3	1	31	30	15	7	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .	10	3	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—
Vascular lesions, nervous system	21	5	4	1	—	—	7	2	1	1	—
Coronary disease, angina	17	5	4	—	—	—	4	1	3	—	—
Hypertension with heart disease	8	1	—	—	1	—	1	4	1	—	—
Other heart disease ...	46	6	4	2	—	1	10	12	7	4	—
Influenza	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	6	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1
Other diseases, respiratory system	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer stomach and duodenum	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis, nephrosis ...	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	10	2	1	—	2	—	—	2	2	1	—
Other circulatory diseases	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—

Total Males, 59. Total Females, 86.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1950.

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administrative County.	Dartford Borough
BIRTHS:	Rates per 1,000 Home Population.				
Live births	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	14.0
Still births	0.37	0.45	0 38	0.36	0.20
DEATHS:					
All causes	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	9 9
Typhoid and paratyphoid ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.37
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis) ...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.42	0.49	0.45	0.48	0.22
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected):					
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0.00
Meningococcal infection ...	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Scarlet fever	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23	1.29
Whooping cough	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21	1.21
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Erysipelas	0 17	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.20
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57	11.81
Pneumonia	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50	0.40
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.13	0.12	0 11	0.08	0.15
Non-paralytic	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.20
DEATHS:	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
All causes under 1 year of age	29.8	33.8	29.4	26.3	16.88
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	3.3
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected):	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.				
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	5.81	7 43	4.33	6.03	1.67

TREATMENT SERVICES.

Hospital and Specialist Services.

During the year under review this district and the neighbouring metropolitan and rural populations were served by three major hospitals, one infectious disease hospital, one general practitioner hospital, two large mental hospitals and one high grade mental deficiency colony, all of which were sited in the Borough or its immediate vicinity.

At the end of 1949 the Maternity accommodation at West Hill hospital was extended by the provision of an extension for 21 beds.

In May, 1950, the infectious diseases accommodation at Bow Arrow Hospital was transferred to a unit of 45 beds at Joyce Green Hospital. After this transfer this hospital was made available for tuberculosis cases from the S.E. Region; the criterion for admission, however, is short-term cure and not infectivity to others in the patient's home.

The Dartford Group of hospitals, whose main catchment area is Dartford and Dartford Rural District had the following accommodation at the end of 1950: —

	Bow Arrow.	Living-stone.	Riseley.	River.	Southern.	West Hill.	TOTAL.
Bed Complement	120	52	8	1,336	1,530	411	3,457
Staffed Beds	100	50	8	275	280	365	1,078

Accommodation for the aged sick still remained a problem though waiting lists were considerably smaller than in the previous year.

An achievement of the former L.C.C. hospitals, Joyce Green and Southern, was to become regarded as a local service. Patients admitted therein no longer felt they were outside their district in a strange land.

General Medical Services.

There were 16 general medical practitioners with practices in the Borough.

Home Nursing and Home Helps.

The Kent County Council provided the services of four home nurses and about 50 home helps, mostly part-time.

Kent County Council also provided an adequate ambulance service.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria was done by general practitioners and assistant county medical officers. Figures for vaccinations and immunisations carried out will be found below.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

The Kent County Council provide the services of four midwives to attend domiciliary midwifery cases. An ante-natal clinic is held once a week under the care of an assistant medical officer of the Kent County Council.

Child Welfare

There were five half-day child welfare clinics held each week and two birth control clinics each month under the care of an assistant County Medical Officer. The one day-nursery in the Borough was closed down at the end of the year.

The Borough is served by four Health Visitors.

School Health Service.

There are 13 primary schools and 4 secondary schools under the care of the Kent Education Committee and these schools contain some 6,000 pupils. The routine medical examination of these pupils, a twice weekly minor ailment clinic and a twice monthly asthma clinic were under the care of an assistant County Medical Officer. The dental clinic was insufficiently staffed to carry out all the conservative work on the teeth of school children for which it was responsible.

Industry.

The large factories each employ the services of a general practitioner for the medical welfare of their employees.

Tuberculosis.

The Kent County Council provided the services of one Health Visitor who does the preventive work of Tuberculosis.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The laboratory examinations were carried out at the Public Health and County Analyst's Laboratories at Maidstone and also at the Pathological Laboratories of the Dartford Group of Hospitals.

The following specimens were submitted for examination: —

Public Health and County Analyst's Laboratories:	
Water	28
Milk	24
Food and drug samples	133
Food for infection	3
Faeces	16
Laboratory of Dartford Group of Hospitals:	
Food for infection	—
Faeces	50

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The dwellings of the Borough are supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board from deep wells in the chalk. The water is super-chlorinated and de-chlorinated before going into supply. The monthly reports received from the Metropolitan Water Board showed 100% of samples from Kent District wells to yield first class bacteriological results (B. Coli absent in 100 m.l.), both at the wells and on the consumer's premises. Four quarterly samples taken on the consumers premises by the Council's Sanitary Inspectors showed similar results.

In addition, there are 11 wells which either supply industry or institutional populations. Seven dwellings are also supplied from these. 23 bacteriological samples from these wells showed 19 to be good waters and 4 to be unsatisfactory. The latter were due to structural defects which were consequently remedied. One chemical analysis taken gave a satisfactory result.

The water is hard and is not capable of dissolving lead. It contains almost no fluorine, *i.e.* 0·0 to 0· 1parts per million.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The water carriage system is general and the district is sewered, the sewage being treated at the West Kent Outfall Works at Long Reach. Apart from the construction of new sewers for the new Temple Hill housing estate there was no extension of the sewerage system during the year.

108 dwellings have water closets drained to cesspools and 26 houses and five caravans used as permanent dwellings are provided with pail or chemical closets. There are also 11 factory premises in the more rural areas not connected to the sewer, of these one has its own sewage disposal plant, one a septic tank system, 4 are drained to cesspools and 5 are provided with chemical closets. Those who use pail closets have to make their own arrangements for the disposal of the contents. Cesspools are emptied by the cleansing department on repayment.

HOUSING.

There has been no complete survey of the housing accommodation in the Borough and the number of dwellings unfit for human habitation in various degrees has not been assessed. The last overcrowding survey was completed in 1936 and is now out of date. As is well known the shortage of fit houses is grave and overcrowding is common.

An account of the action taken to obtain the repair of existing dwellings will be found in the report of the Council's Chief Sanitary Inspector. No houses were demolished during 1950.

The following houses have been completed during the year: —

By Corporation:	
Traditional type	149
Flats	52
By Private Builders:	
New houses	28
Bomb damaged houses re-built	1
	230

The following account has been supplied by the Council's Housing Superintendent: —

> " During the year 1950 the Council have in their programme of building on the Temple Hill site covered the needs of three sections of the present housing list: (*a*) the family unit, (*b*) the childless couples and (*c*) the old folk.

Allocations have been made as follows:—

4 bedroom houses	9	families
3 bedroom houses	138	„
2 bedroom houses	5	„
Convertible flats (1 and 2 bedroom units)	44	
Requisitioned properties and 1 Doctor's surgery	4	
Old persons' flats	4	
	204	

Inter-estate transfers were also carried out.

In the above, 15 allocations were made to persons (mainly with children) suffering from Tuberculosis or who were in contact with tubercular persons.

10 families evicted through County Court procedure were provided with accommodation in requisitioned property. Also 2 families were housed from property deemed uninhabitable by the Public Health Department.

In the main the allocations were made to people with children and as the bulk of the properties are on the Temple Hill estate with 600 properties now erected and occupied, the problem of suitable education facilities arose. The nearest school to the estate is at St Alban's Road and this school soon found itself with an "overflow." In January, 1951, an additional school was opened on the estate catering for the 'up to 7 years' and has 111 children on the attendance register.

Two items of interest in the planning and building for the year were:—

(*a*) The completion of the scheme of 40 flats for old persons. Whilst the 'mecca" of all old people appears to be a bungalow, limited building space made the building of flats necessary and once the initial move was made into these flats they have in the main been greatly appreciated.

We have in this group 19 married couples, the balance are widows, maiden ladies and a widower. (The widower was supplied with the contents of his home through the aid of contributions from various organisations and the efforts of the welfare section.)

(*b*) The provision of accommodation for childless couples. This accommodation was made by 'conversion.' The lower half of a 4 bedroomed house was fitted and converted into a flat of 1 living room, 1 bedroom, a kitchen with all modern conveniences and a bathroom with toilet. The upper half of the house was made into a flat of 1 living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and separate bathroom with toilet, suitable for a couple with one child. Each flat has its own entrance and its own garden.

Visits. Visits are made on the estate by the Welfare Officer in cases where difficulty is being experienced, also to families where they do not appear to be caring for the new property. Visits to the old folk, especially those known to be aged and alone are more frequent. The standard of cleanliness in these flats, with or without the assistance of a Home Help, is high.

The number of applicants on the waiting list for housing accommodation at end of 1950 was 1,993."

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1950.

Disease	Total.	0—1	1—3	3—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—45	45+
Scarlet Fever	52	—	7	17	27	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	14	—	—	2	3	1	1	3	4
Erysipelas	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	5
Chicken pox	467	9	29	51	307	48	13	8	2
Measles	476	12	64	103	285	6	3	3	—
Whooping cough ...	49	5	10	16	18	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis:									
Paralytic	6	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—
Non-paralytic ...	8	—	—	2	—	1	2	2	1
Scabies	6	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	2

The following cases were notified from institutions: —

Measles	2
Chicken pox	2
Dysentery	8
Pneumonia	2
Puerperal pyrexia	1
Scabies	2

Distribution of Measles, Chicken Pox, Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough, 1950.

Measles.

	St. Alban's.	Town.	Brent.	Highfield.	Priory.	Heath.	Total Borough.
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
May	1	—	9	—	—	—	10
June	2	—	2	3	—	1	8
July	2	1	1	1	5	—	10
August	—	1	—	1	2	—	4
September	—	1	1	1	3	—	6
October	1	—	1	—	7	—	9
November	10	7	33	10	69	9	138
December	30	10	60	39	62	87	288
TOTAL FOR YEAR	46	20	107	55	148	98	474

Chicken Pox.

	St. Alban's.	Town.	Brent.	Highfield.	Priory.	Heath.	Total Borough.
January	3	—	8	—	3	4	18
February	5	3	2	—	2	2	14
March	13	1	15	3	9	3	44
April	22	16	23	13	35	60	169
May	12	9	17	9	11	17	75
June	6	16	9	7	13	9	60
July	2	6	2	6	15	5	36
August	3	1	3	5	6	7	25
September	—	—	1	1	1	1	4
October	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
November	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
December	2	2	1	2	7	5	19
TOTAL FOR YEAR	68	54	81	46	104	114	467

Scarlet Fever.

	St. Alban's.	Town.	Brent.	Highfield.	Priory.	Heath.	Total Borough.
January ...	—	1	1	—	5	1	8
February ...	—	—	2	—	2	1	5
March	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
April	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
May	2	1	—	2	2	1	8
June	—	2	3	1	1	1	8
July	—	—	3	—	5	1	9
August ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
September ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
October ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
November ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
December ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL FOR YEAR	2	5	10	6	20	9	52

Whooping Cough.

	St. Alban's.	Town.	Brent.	Highfield.	Priory.	Heath.	Total Borough.
January ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	...	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
June	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
July	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
August ...	—	—	2	1	1	3	7
September ...	1	—	—	2	5	2	10
October ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
November ...	—	3	4	1	1	—	9
December ...	—	1	4	—	1	7	13
TOTAL FOR YEAR	4	7	10	8	8	12	49

Acute Poliomyelitis.

The cases occurred in the following months—January, 1; July, 1; August, 4; September, 6; October, 1; November, 1. Two cases occurred in the same road and two in neighbouring houses, apart from this the cases were distributed evenly about the town. One non-paralytic case received an inoculation (T.A.F.) two days before onset of symptoms, another non-paralytic case was inoculated against typhus 12 days before onset of symptoms. One paralytic case had the affected limb stitched following injury seven days before and another paralytic case had a fracture in the affected arm about a month before the onset of symptoms.

Food Poisoning.

In June a six months infant admitted to hospital with gastro-enteritis was found infected with the food poisoning organism Salmonella typhi-murium. The yolk of a hen's egg was the suspected but unconfirmed source of infection.

In the same month 48 children and 2 staff outside the Borough and 50 children and 5 staff in this Borough were ill following the consumption of a school meal prepared in a school canteen here. Only a few were ill enough to consult their doctor. One member of the kitchen staff was found to be excreting Salmonella newport but as she also ate the infected meal it is uncertain whether she was a cause or a victim of the infection.

In November a child of 14 months was admitted to hospital with diarrhoea and his stools produced Salmonella typhi-murium on culture. A stool examination of his family revealed his mother and brother to be symptomless excreters. Source of the infection unknown. The symptomless excreters cleared up on treatment and so did the patient at first; later he had a relapse and had to be re-admitted to hospital and again treated before he was finally freed from infection.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table gives details of the cases notified and deaths occurring during the year: —

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
10—15 ...	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 ...	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 ...	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 ...	4	7	2	—	2	3	1	—
35—45 ...	4	5	1	1	2	2	—	—
45—55 ...	6	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
55—65 ...	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	30	38	5	2	9	5	1	—

29 of the 75 cases of tuberculosis notified during 1950, and 15 cases notified previous to that year were removed to Sanatoria for treatment.

Previous notification of the disease was not received with regard to one of the deaths occurring during the year.

The following is a statement of the number of cases on the Register at the beginning and end of the year: —

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Number on Register at commencement of year ...	210	131	35	45	421
Number on Register at end of year	228	158	35	41	462

Mass X-Ray.

Analysis of results of survey carried out in June for Dartford Borough and vicinity, summarised from report received from Medical Director: —

Total Radiographed	9,759
Total recalled for Large Film	375
Total classified abnormal on Large Film	294

Analysis of abnormals (large films): —

Non-tuberculous—Cardiac disease	46
Other abnormalities	93
Tuberculous lesions requiring no action	62
Newly discovered probably significant tuberculous lesions	93
	294

CONTROL OVER SOME INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following figures for children immunised against diphtheria: —

	Primary Inoculations.	Re-inforcing Inoculations.	Estimated Population.*
1950.			
0—4 years	523	30	3,473
5—14 years	77	230	5,544
1949.			
0—4 years	589	38	3,448
5—14 years	335	1,377	5,582

The number of children 0—14 years of age on December 31st who had completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time before that date: —

		Estimated Population.*
1950	7,322	9,017
1949	6,673	9,030

* These estimates of mid-year child populations have been provided by the Registrar General and are reproduced here with the permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office

Small Pox Vaccinations.

1950. Age at 31st December	0—1	1—4	5—14	15+	TOTAL.
Number vaccinated	231	143	22	20	416
Number re-vaccinated	—	2	11	66	79
1949.					
Number vaccinated	225	142	8	15	393
Number re-vaccinated	--	2	6	41	49

Surveillance of Small Pox Contacts.

One contact from S.S. "Strathnaver" was under surveillance in July, 1950.

Treatment of Scabies.

20 cases and contacts (10 males and 10 females) were treated at the cleansing station in West Hill Hospital.

Venereal Diseases.

The following figures of new cases attending during 1950 have kindly been supplied by the Special Clinic: —

Syphilis	7
Gonorrhoea	2
Other conditions	36

EMPLOYED PERSONS' SICKNESS.

The Ministry of National Insurance have kindly supplied the numbers of claims for sickness benefit made at the Dartford Local Office which covers Dartford M.B., Dartford R.D. and two Wards of Crayford U.D. (Estimated population 84,000). The following, which exclude industrial accidents or industrial prescribed disease, are the numbers of first medical certificates received each week during 1950: —

January	211	April	203	July	149	October	171
	243		126		116		178
	243		180		124		227
	206		157		141		208
	283						176
February	354	May	179	August	133	November	212
	386		158		109		193
	350		179		163		194
	266		175		148		193
			120		139		
March	269	June	166	September	124	December	212
	244		148		152		201
	242		154		142		166
	238		145		170		114

January, 1951 429
606
549
546
463

Annual Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector

Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report, which includes a summary of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1950.

INSPECTIONS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

(a) Complaints and Routine Visits in Connection with Nuisances.

659 Complaints were investigated during the year. This figure includes 226 complaints in connection with obstructions of drainage systems, the drains concerned being cleared by the Public Health Department's labourer. Of the remaining complaints, 36 were in connection with the verminous condition of premises, 14 in connection with wasps nests, and 8 related to the keeping of animals. Many complaints were made to the Sanitary Inspectors whilst carrying out their routine duties.

Figures in the following table relate to notices served or complied with between the 1st January and 31st December, 1950: —

Preliminary Notices Served ...	463	Complied with ...	484
Statutory Notices Served ...	54	Complied with ...	54

The difficulty of obtaining compliance with informal notices requiring the provision of dustbins has steadily increased during the year, although every effort has been made to obtain all relevant information to enable the Council to decide whether the notice should be served on the owner or on the tenant.

Table of Nuisances Remedied and Repairs Effected.

Accumulations of refuse removed ...		8
Accumulations of manure removed		7
Animals—Nuisances abated ...		3
Brickwork	(*a*) repaired	72
	(*b*) repointed or rendered	86
Ceilings	(*a*) cleansed	24
	(*b*) repaired	127

Cesspools	(*a*) emptied	7
	(*b*) repaired	1
Cooking apparatus repaired or renewed		4
Coppers repaired or renewed		10
Doors—frames or fittings repaired or renewed		50
Drains	(*a*) cleared by service of notice	8
	(*b*) cleared by Department	217
	(*c*) reconstructed	10
	(*d*) repaired	25
	(*e*) gully fenders repaired	8
	(*f*) inspection chambers provided	3
	(*g*) inspection chambers repaired	22
	(*h*) vent shafts or fresh air inlets repaired	13
Dustbins provided		32
Fireplaces	(*a*) grates provided	13
	(*b*) other repairs	38
Floors	(*a*) floorboards repaired	52
	(*b*) floor joists repaired	13
	(*c*) sub-floor ventilation improved	13
	(*d*) solid floors repaired	5
Roofs	(*a*) repaired	154
	(*b*) stripped and re-roofed	2
	(*c*) eavesgutters repaired	91
	(*d*) down pipes repaired	56
Sinks	(*a*) sinks renewed	9
	(*b*) sink waste pipe renewed	19
Stairs	(*a*) new treads or risers	8
	(*b*) handrails provided	1
Walls	(*a*) cleansed and re-decorated	24
	(*b*) plaster repaired	238
	(*c*) dampness abated	180
Water supply	(*a*) taps, pipes, etc., repaired	21
	(*b*) water storage tanks repaired or renewed	6
Windows	(*a*) frames, sashes or casements repaired	88
	(*b*) glazing	47
	(*c*) sashcords, etc., repaired	33
W.C.'s	(*a*) flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	43
	(*b*) W.C. pans renewed	15
	(*c*) W.C. seats repaired or renewed	24
Woodwork removed for disinfestation		26
Yard paving	(*a*) repaired	16
	(*b*) re-drained	19
Miscellaneous defects not included above		24

(b) Drainage Work.

Number of drains tested by water—new buildings	213
Number of drains tested by water—existing buildings	86
Other drains tested, smoke, chemical, etc.	35
Total	334

(c) Infectious Diseases.

Visits and investigations by Sanitary Inspectors	295
Premises disinfected (Tuberculosis)	57
Premises disinfected (all other infections)	67
Library books disinfected	77

(d) Eradication of Vermin.

During the year disinfestation was carried out at 58 premises. The treatment was in the majority of cases for bed-bugs and generally speaking was by means of a liquid spray containing D.D.T. and Pyrethrum. In all except very minor infestation, skirting boards, picture rails, architraves, etc., were removed in order to facilitate disinfestation.

In very old premises, spraying was found not to be completely effective and in such cases better results were obtained where the spray was supplemented by D.D.T. " smokes."

Wasps nests were treated with Magnesium Cyanide and coackroach infestations by Gammexane.

(e) Atmospheric Pollution.

Twenty-four 30-minute observations of factory chimneys were made during the year and fifty-one minor observations or visits made in connection with atmospheric pollution.

There was a considerable improvement in respect of one of the three chimneys from which black smoke has been emitted for some years, but from another factory at which furnaces are being converted from coal burning to the burning of creosote pitch, there have been frequent emissions of black smoke during the year.

That the district is still subjected from time to time to heavy deposits of dust generated by cement producing factories in the adjacent areas to the North and East, was confirmed by isolated petri-dish observations. It was found that when atmospheric conditions favoured the deposit of dust and the wind was in the North-East, there was a rate of deposit varying from approximately 7—9½ tons per square mile per day compared with figures of less than 2 tons per square mile when the wind blowing from the South-West.

A standard atmospheric pollution deposit gauge, which was ordered early in the year, arrived in time to start observations on the 1st October, 1950. Details of the analyses for the months of October, November and December are tabulated below: —

	MONTHLY DEPOSIT	
October:		
Water	4·9 inches	6·4 pH. Value
Ca++	2·01 tons per square mile	9·48 per cent. total solids
Cl′	0·66 „ „ „ „	3·11 „ „ „ „
SO4″	3·74 „ „ „ „	17·60 „ „ „ „
Total Dissolved	9·0 „ „ „ „	42·34 „ „ „ „
Total Undissolved	12·26 „ „ „ „	57·66 „ „ „ „
Soluble in CS_2	0·10 „ „ „ „	0·47 „ „ „ „
Other Combustible	3·24 „ „ „ „	15·25 „ „ „ „
Ash	8·92 „ „ „ „	41·95 „ „ „ „
Total Solids	21·26 „ „ „ „	
November:		
Water	4·73 inches	7·5 pH. Value
Ca++	3·61 tons per square mile	11·43 per cent. total solids
Cl′	1·72 „ „ „ „	5·43 „ „ „ „
SO4″	6·04 „ „ „ „	19·12 „ „ „ „
Total Dissolved	17·67 „ „ „ „	55·90 „ „ „ „
Total Undissolved	13·94 „ „ „ „	44·09 „ „ „ „
Soluble in CS_2	0·10 „ „ „ „	0·31 „ „ „ „
Other Combustible	4·67 „ „ „ „	14·78 „ „ „ „
Ash	9·16 „ „ „ „	28·99 „ „ „ „
Total Solids	31·61 „ „ „ „	
December:		
Water	1·54 inches	8·02 pH. Value
Ca++	3·07 tons per square mile	10·04 per cent total solids
Cl′	1·47 „ „ „ „	3·19 „ „ „ „
SO4″	4·86 „ „ „ „	15·92 „ „ „ „
Total Dissolved	15·03 „ „ „ „	4·86 „ „ „ „
Total Undissolved	15·52 „ „ „ „	50·82 „ „ „ „
Soluble in CS_2	0·25 „ „ „ „	0·83 „ „ „ „
Other Combustible	3·08 „ „ „ „	10·09 „ „ „ „
Ash	12·18 „ „ „ „	39·88 „ „ „ „
Total Solids	30·55 „ „ „ „	

A minor, but practical, application of the principles of smoke abatement, was the conversion during the year of all fires in the Public Health Department from bituminous coal to gas coke firing.

(f) Other Inspections.

Apart from the figures included in the foregoing sections of the report, the following visits were made during the year: —

Fruit Pickers Huts	29
Offensive Trades	6
Public Conveniences at Inns	164
Other Public Conveniences	201
Slipper Baths	54
Stables, Piggeries, etc.	96
Tents, Vans and Sheds	256
Verminous Premises	162
Re-inspections and Visits to Works in Progress	2,851
Miscellaneous	593

In all, a total of 10,892 visits or inspections were made during the year.

PUBLIC BATHS.

(a) Public Conveniences and Slipper Baths.

The Corporation have provided and maintain the following, which are under the administrative control of the Chief Sanitary Inspector: —

Public conveniences with wash and brush up facilities and slipper baths for both sexes at Spital Street.

Public Conveniences for both sexes on The Brent.

Public Conveniences for both sexes in Market Street.

The number of persons using the Slipper Baths is given below, together with comparative figures for 1949: —

	1949.	1950.
Men	13,929	12,718
Boys	716	639
Women	4,885	4,477
Girls	399	301
TOTAL	19,929	18,135

Public Conveniences are also provided in the Central and Hesketh Parks.

(b) Swimming Bath.

The open-air Swimming Bath in Burnham Road, which is under the administrative control of the Borough Surveyor, has a continuous heating and chlorination plant; the water being chlorinated so as to give a residual chlorine figure of 0·5 p.p.m.

Samples of the water submitted for examination from time to time throughout the summer were found to be of satisfactory bacteriological quality.

The Swimming Bath at the Dartford College of Physical Education is open during the summer months for certain school children and samples of the water are submitted for bacteriological examination as a routine measure.

All samples taken were found to be of satisfactory quality.

HOUSING ACTS.

No routine house to house inspections in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Acts have been carried out. Inspections of houses have been made upon receipt of a complaint and preliminary notices have been served requiring the abatement of the major sanitary defects. Where preliminary notices have failed to achieve the desired result, Statutory Notices under the appropriate sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, have been served and, in exceptional cases, Statutory Notices in accordance with Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Little further progress has been made in connection with the proposed Clearance Area in Heath Street. This is due largely to the fact that the anticipated increase in the rate of completion of new houses has not materialised.

Number of properties inspected (including further inspections of properties in proposed Clearance Area)			109
Notices served	3	Notices complied with	5
Representations made			6
Demolition Orders made			None
Rooms or parts of house closed			None
Undertakings accepted			5
Visits in connection with overcrowding, permitted numbers, etc. ...			26
Visits to houses let in lodgings			13

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, Etc.

(a) Food Preparation Premises (Sec. 13).

Clean Food Campaign.

The campaign started in 1947 in connection with securing full compliance with Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, has been continued during the year and the initial survey of all types of food premises was completed when the survey of licensed premises was concluded in September. Of 43 licensed premises in the town, 23 were in all respects satisfactory, including a constant supply of hot water behind the bar, and 20 were unsatisfactory in some respects. Of this last number 13 premises had no constant hot water supply, 8 were without sink waste drainage and in 6 the sink waste drainage was defective, *e.g.* untrapped or no proper anti-siphonage arrangements.

The owners of premises were granted three months grace in order to comply with minor matters and twelve months in which to comply with matters such as the provision of constant hot water, sink waste drainage, etc., and at the time of writing this report, May, 1951, the work is well in hand.

It was found that the practice of collecting overspill beer, filtering it and re-circulating it with mild beer was prevalent in at least three-quarters of the licensed premises. It is customary to serve a second drink in the glass returned by the customer upon completion of his first drink. This practice might well lead to serious contamination of the beer from the mouth or hands of the customer and it is considered that on these grounds the re-circulation of over-spill is undesirable. A bacteriological investigation in connection with this matter was therefore instituted and is still in progress.

Bye-laws made in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, came into operation in October. Copies of the bye-laws were sent to all food traders including persons responsible for the management of school and factory canteens, all of whom were invited to attend a public meeting at which the bye-laws would be discussed following the showing of Central Office of Information films of interest to food traders. Firms manufacturing refrigerated display equipment were also invited to send representatives. In order to reach as big a cross-section of

the trade as possible, the films were shown on Wednesday afternoon and evening. The results of these meetings were most gratifying and several refrigerated display cases have been, and are being, installed at butchers, fish mongers and cooked meat shops.

Eleven complaints in connection with the condition of food or food containers were received during the course of the year. These were as follows: —

(1) Orange Squash—delivered in a dirty bottle.
(2) Milk—delivered in a dirty bottle.
(3) Imported Liver—containing degenerated cyst in the substance of liver.
(4) Foreign matter in rolled oats.
(5) Cigarette in loaf of bread..
(6) Cigarette in imported cheese.
(7) Margarine thought by the purchaser to have been the cause of sickness.
(8) Mincemeat thought by the purchaser to have been the cause of sickness.
(9) Mould growths in wrapped sliced bread (3 complaints).

The margarine and mincemeat were sent to the laboratory for examination and pronounced fit for food. The mould growth in bread was taken up with the management of the bakery concerned and considerable research was carried out to ascertain the cause and find a suitable remedy. Although adequate cooling time was allowed mould growths still persisted.

Details of informal notices served in accordance with the provisions of Section 13 of the Foods and Drugs Act, 1938, are included in the table at the conclusion of this section of the report.

(b) Transport of Food.

In view of the provision in the bye-laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in relation to the cleanliness of vehicles, particular attention has been paid to this matter and it was found that the conditions of many delivery vans, particularly those used for the retail delivery of bread, left very much to be desired. Improvements are being made, but the position is still not completely satisfactory.

(c) Premises Used for the Sale of Ice Cream.

Number of Dealers registered	61
Number of Manufacturers registered	11
Number of samples taken for bacteriological examination	57

Of the 57 samples taken, 27 were in Grade I, 14 in Grade II, 9 in Grade III and 7 in Grade IV. This constitutes a considerable improvement upon the figures for the previous year. Having regard to the fact that samples are taken from manufacturers whose product has been known to be unsatisfactory rather than from those whose ice cream has been of a uniformly high standard, the results are not considered unsatisfactory.

Manufacture actually took place at 10 premises during the year, 5 using the hot mix method and 5 the cold.

The following is a summary of the results of the chemical analyses on ice cream samples submitted during the year: —

ICE CREAM—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, 1950.

Manufacturer A.

	Mix.	Fat.	Total Solids.	Remarks.
11.1.50 ...	Hot	2·5%	16·8%	
12.2.50 ...	„	5·35%	23·6%	
28.3.50 ...	„	2·6%	19·7%	
25.4.50 ...	„	4·5%	18·6%	
25.5.50 ...	„	5·15%	23·4%	
25.7.50 ...			7·1%	Ice Lolly.
1.8.50 ...	„	3·6%	20·0%	
25.8.50 ...	„	4·3%	19·2%	

Manufaeturer B.

	Mix.	Fat.	Total Solids.	Remarks.
25.4.50 ...	Hot	7·15%	25·4%	
25.5.50 ...	„	7·15%	27·35%	Made from Fresh Eggs and Milk.
25.7.50 ...			9·6%	Ice Lolly.
1.8.50 ...	„	6·2%	26·2%	
25.8.50 ...	„	7·65%	29·85%	Made with Eggs and Milk.

Manufacturer C.

	Mix.	Fat.	Total Solids.	Remarks.
16.2.50 ...	Hot	6·2%	30·7%	
25.4.50 ...	„	6·3%	30·3%	
1.8 50 ...	„	8·7%	30·0%	

Manufacturer D.

	Mix.	Fat.	Total Solids.	Remarks.
11.1.50 ...	Hot	3·05%	25·4%	
28.3.50 ...	„	2·6%	24·15%	
25.4.50 ...	„	3·4%	25·05%	
1.8.50 ...	„	5·4%	28·0%	
25.8.50 ...	„	5·1%	27·8%	

Manufacturer E.

	Mix.	Fat.	Total Solids.	Remarks.
16.6.50 ...	Cold	7·6%	31·25%	

Ice Cream from Various Manufacturers Outside the Area.

Date.	Fat.	Total Solids.	Remarks.
12.2.50 ...	10·2%	36·2%	
25.5.50 ...	10·6%	32·4%	
25.5.50 ...	10·5%	30·7%	
16.6.50 ...	10·75%	35·15%	
16.6.50 ...	10·0%	34·2%	
16.6.50 ...	10·1%	34·9%	
25.7.50 ...		8·7%	Ice Lolly.
25.7.50 ...		4·2%	Ice Lolly.
1.8.50 ...	4·3%	17·6%	Milk Ice Lolly.

It will be seen from the above that the average fat content and total solids content of all samples were 6·5% and 27·1% respectively. These figures give further support to the strong representations made by the Council to the Ministry of Food in connection with the fixing of a minimum fat content of 5%.

(d) Slaughterhouses.

There is no licensed slaughterhouse in the Borough, but the following figures are given in respect of inspections of animals at a large hospital within the Council's area: —

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Number killed	None	1	22	None	251
Number inspected ...	None	1	22	None	251
All diseases, except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcase condemned	None	None	None	None	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	None	None	None	None	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2·8%
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcase condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	None	None	None	None	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2%

(e) Milk.

Licences, Etc.—The following are details in connection with licences issued and premises in use in the area: —

Number of dairies (excluding dairy farms)	2
Number of registered distributors with premises in the Borough (including 7 distributors selling sterilized milk only)	10
Number of registered distributors with premises outside the Borough (including 2 selling sterilized milk only)	5
Tuberculin Tested Milk Dealers' Licences issued	2
Tuberculin Tested Milk Supplementary licences issued	12
Accredited Milk Supplementary licences issued	2
Pasteurised Milk Dealers' licences issued	8
Pasteurised Milk Supplementary licences issued	12
Sterilized Milk Dealers' licences issued	7
Sterilized Milk Supplementary licences issued	11

Samples.—During the year 13 samples of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised milk and 11 samples of Pasteurised milk were taken. One sample of Tuberculin Tested milk Pasteurised and one sample of Pasteurised milk failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test. All other samples were satisfactory.

(f) Inspections.

The following is a table showing the number of inspections made of premises used in connection with the preparation of food and a summary of the defects found and remedied: —

INSPECTIONS:	
Dairies	26
Food Preparation General—Cafés, etc.	1,781
Bakehouses	75
Fried Fish Shops	93
Ice Cream Premises	313
Knackers Yards	62
Slaughterhouses	58
Visits in connection with unsound food	65
Visits in connection with food poisoning	52
Notices served as a result of above inspections	103
Notices complied with as a result of above inspections	141
DEFECTS:	
Sanitary conveniences, etc., in food preparation rooms	11
Inlets to drains in food preparation rooms	3
Defective condition of walls and ceilings	12
Dirty condition of walls and ceilings	43
Inadequate ventilation of food preparation rooms	1
Accumulation of refuse in food preparation rooms	12
Dirtiness of utensils, personnel or clothing	10
Inadequate supply of hot water	47
Inadequate supply of soap, towels, etc.	14
Miscellaneous defects	13

(g) Food and Drug Sampling.

During the year 133 samples were obtained (37 Formal and 96 Informal). The following table shows the results of the analysis of these samples: —

Article.	Formal.	Informal.	Genuine.	Inferior.	Adulterated.
Beer (mild)	1	—	1	—	—
(bitter)	1	—	1	—	—
Butter	1	2	3	—	—
Cake Flour	—	1	1	—	—
Cakes:					
Cream Doughnut	—	1	1	—	—
Cream Split	—	1	1	—	—
Current Bun	—	1	1	—	—
Devonshire Split	—	1	1	—	—
Dundee	—	1	1	—	—
French Cream Sandwich	—	1	1	—	—
Jam Tart	—	1	1	—	—
Shortbread Cream Sandwich	—	1	1	—	—
Wafer Cased Cake	—	1	1	—	—
Candied Peel (mixed)	—	1	1	—	—
Chemical Food	—	1	1	—	—
Cherries (glace)	—	1	1	—	—
Cocoa	1	—	1	—	—
Carried forward	4	15	19	—	—

Article.	Formal.	Informal.	Genuine.	Inferior.	Adulterated.
Brought forward ...	4	15	19	—	—
Coffee	1	—	1	—	—
Cooking Fat	1	—	1	—	—
Cornflour	1	2	3	—	—
Currants	1	—	1	—	—
Curry Powder	1	1	2	—	—
Custard Powder	1	—	1	—	—
Dried Skimmed Milk ...	1	—	—	—	1
Fish Paste	—	1	1	—	—
Flour	—	2	2	—	—
Gelatine	1	—	1	—	—
Ginger Wine	1	—	1	—	—
Glauber Salts	—	1	1	—	—
Glucose (with Vitamin D) ...	—	1	1	—	—
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey Mixture	—	1	1	—	—
Ice Cream	—	25	25	—	—
Ice Cream made with egg and milk	—	1	—	1	—
Ice Lolly	—	4	4	—	—
Ice Lolly (milk)	—	1	1	—	—
Jelly Crystals	—	1	1	—	—
Jelly (table)	—	1	1	—	—
Lemonade Crystals	—	1	1	—	—
Lemon Curd	1	—	1	—	—
Margarine	—	1	1	—	—
Milk	3	18	19	2	—
Channel Island (Pasteurised)	2	—	2	—	—
Pasteurised	1	—	1	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	3	—	3	—	—
Mincemeat	—	1	1	—	—
Mustard	—	2	2	—	—
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	—
Pepper (white)	—	2	2	—	—
Salad Cream	—	2	2	—	—
Sausage	5	3	5	2	1
Sausage (pork)	5	1	5	—	1
Semolina	—	1	1	—	—
Sponge Mixture	—	1	1	—	—
Suet (beef)	1	—	1	—	—
Sultanas	1	—	1	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	1	—	1	—	—
Tongue (tinned)	—	1	—	1	—
Vinegar	—	3	3	—	—
Whisky	1	—	—	1	—
Foreign matter from unpolished rice	—	1	—	1	—
TOTALS	37	96	122	8	3

The following are details in connection with the samples in the foregoing table which were reported as either inferior or adulterated: —

DRIED SKIMMED MILK.—Sample from the stock at a school canteen. Stock surrendered.

ICE CREAM MADE WITH EGG AND MILK.—Arrangements made with the manufacturer for an amendment of the wording to " Ice Cream containing Egg and Milk."

MILK.—One sample was reported as having only 2·85% fat. This matter was taken up with the dairy concerned and future samples were found to be satisfactory. One sample which contained only 2·7% fat was taken from milk supplied by a hospital farm to another hospital in the district. Action was taken at the farm to ensure a more satisfactory supply.

SAUSAGE.—One formal sample of sausage was found to contain 47% of meat In view of the comparatively small deficiency legal proceedings were not instituted in this case. The manufacturer was warned, and a subsequent sample was found to contain 55% meat.

An informal sample of sausage was found to contain 48% meat and 80 parts per million sulphite, the latter not being declared. A subsequent formal sample was found to be satisfactory and the necessary action was taken in connection with the declaration of the preservative.

One informal sample of pork sausage was found to contain 46% meat. A subsequent formal sample was found to be genuine.

One formal sample of pork sausage was found to contain 150 parts per million sulphite which was not declared. This matter was taken up with the firm concerned and the necessary action taken.

TINNED TONGUE.—The sample of tinnned tongue contained 580 parts per million tin. It was considered unfit for food and the stock was surrendered.

WHISKY.—The formal sample of whisky contained 1·1% excess water. As the sample was taken from a previously un-opened bottle no further action was taken.

(h) Unsound Food.

The total quantity of unsound food dealt with during the year was 18 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. This figure again shows a reduction compared with the figure for the previous year.

Details of the foods surrendered are tabulated below: —

	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bacon	—	1	1	—
Butter	—	—	—	1½
Cheese:				
Camembert	—	—	—	2
Rationed	—	—	—	13
Eggs (Danish) 19 dozen	—	—	—	28½
Fish:				
Plaice	—	—	3	—
Skate	—	—	1	14
Meat, Poultry, etc.:				
Liver	—	—	—	10
Pork (including offal)	—	1	—	18
Sausage	—	—	—	6
Chicken	—	—	—	24
Geese	—	—	1	19
Rabbit	—	1	2	12
Miscellaneous:				
Cake and Pudding Mixtures	—	1	—	22
Chocolate	—	—	—	1
Christmas Puddings	—	—	—	14
Coffee	—	—	—	9

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Cordials—Lemon, Lime, Orange ...	—	—	—	24
Dried Milk	—	1	—	—
Fruit Cake	—	—	—	18
Oats	—	—	1	8
Peanut Butter	—	—	—	3
Sago	—	—	3	6
Sandwich Spread	—	—	—	4
Sauces and Pickles (8 bottles) ...	—	—	—	5
Split Peas	—	1	—	—
Tomato Paste	—	—	1	22
Tinned Goods:				
Milk 199 tins, Fish 116 tins, Meat 82 tins, Vegetables 224 tins, Jam 31 tins, Fruit 82 tins, Soup 14 tins ...	—	6	3	17
TOTAL WEIGHT	—	18	2	21

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Rats and Mice.

Further survey work was carried out during the year but comparatively few infestations were found and, of those found, the majority were of a very minor character.

Having regard to the small number of infestations found, compared with the number of man hours devoted to survey work, it is extremely doubtful whether large scale survey is at present an economic proposition in this area.

Two maintenance treatments of the sewers were undertaken.

Number of complaints received and dealt with	160
Number of premises treated	186
Total estimated kill (Ministry of Agriculture formula)	2,224

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

A survey of shops was carried out during the year. Details of the number of inspections made and the Notices served are set out below: —

Number of inspections made	515
Notices served and complied with during 1950	46
Notices served in 1950 and still outstanding at end of year ...	1
Analysis of notices complied with in 1950:	
Abstracts and notices	38
Sanitary Accommodation defective	4
Sanitary Accommodation insufficient	2
Washing Accommodation	1
Temperature	3
Early Closing	1

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No legal proceedings were instituted during 1950.

I am,

Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. H. IDDISON,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

(1) INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections	Number of Notices	Prosecutions
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	29	116	4	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	121	275	5	Nil
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-workers' Premises) ...	18	86	6	Nil
TOTAL	169	477	15	Nil

(2) CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	No. of cases in which defects were found.				Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	Referred By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness (S1) ...	4	4	Nil	1	Nil
Overcrowding (S2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature (S3)	3	3	Nil	1	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation (S4) ..	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S7):					
(*a*) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
(*b*) Unsuitable or defective	10	10	Nil	Nil	Nil
(*c*) Not separate for sexes	2	1	Nil	1	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	3	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	21	20	3	4	Nil

OUTWORK.

SECTIONS 110 and 111.

Nature of Work.	No. of Outworkers in Aug. List required by Section 110(1)(c).	No. of Cases of Default in sending Lists to Council.	No. of Prosecutions for Failure to Supply Lists.	No. of Instances of Work in Unwholesome Premises.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing Apparel:						
Making, etc.	2	None	None	None	None	None
All other scheduled occupations	None	None	None	None	None	None
TOTAL	2	None	None	None	None	None

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. A. Ager.

Vict-Chairman : Alderman J. S. Degnin.

The Mayor (Alderman F. M. E. Firman).
Alderman Mrs. M. Douglas.
Mr. Councillor F. H. Ager.
Mr. Councillor R. C. Hunt.
Mr. Councillor E. C. Lanyon.
Mr. Councillor M. Mason.
Mr. Councillor S. Scott.
Councillor Mrs. H. Shand.
Mr. Councillor P. J. Townshend.
Mr. Councillor A. W. Warren.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health (Part time) to 31.5.50.—T. Farthing, M.B.(Edin.).

Acting Medical Officer of Health (Part time) from 1.6.50.—J. H. Hudson, B.Sc., M.B., M.R.C.S., D.T.M.&H., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.—T. H. Iddison, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors.—R. K. Crow, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

D. M. Skinner, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Chief Clerk.—Miss E. Sorrell.

Clerk.—Miss P. E. Brown.